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John Wallace Nasielski

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QUALCOMM INCORPORATED  
5775 MOREHOUSE DR.  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92121

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, QUYNH H

ART UNIT

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NOTIFICATION DATE

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ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

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## DETAILED ACTION

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. Claims 1, 5-7, 11-12, 16-18, 22-25, 27-29, and 32-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahmad et al. (2002/0082029) in view of Kleinfelter et al. (2005/0094779).

As to claims 1, 12, 23-24, and 34, Ahmad teaches a method of wireless communication comprising:

establishing a packet data session from a wireless communications device to support a network connection to a packet switched network (paragraphs [0007]; [0024]);

registering from the wireless communications device over the packet data session with a voice message server (*Internet Call -Waiting Server*) to receive the notification (paragraph [0039]);

transmitting a registration request and the registration request from the wireless communication device, over the Internet to enable the wireless communication device to receive notification including connection information identifying the wireless communications device ([0039] - *where Ahmad discussed the user of the hybrid mobile station must register over the Internet with the ICSW for the Internet call waiting notification, hence it would have been obvious that the registration request including*

*connection information identifying the wireless communication device in order to the ICWS notifies the subscriber via the Internet when there is a message left from the incoming call; furthermore, when the user invokes the service, the user registers over the Internet and device identification number has to be inputted to identify the device);*

receiving a notification at the wireless communications device of an incoming call from an Internet Call -Waiting Server (paragraphs [0038] - [0039]) from a circuit switch network while the network connection is active (paragraphs [0035] - [0036],[0039]).

Ahmad further teaches the Internet Call Waiting Server sending notification to the subscriber via the Internet and wireless communication link that a voice call is waiting ([0039]). However, Ahmad does not explicitly teach enabling the wireless communications device to receive a notification from the voice message server.

In the same field of endeavor, Kleinfelter teaches receiving notification in the subscriber's communication device if the subscriber is currently occupying the telephone line accessing the Internet ([0034]) from a voicemail MWI wherein the MWI proxy server receives MWI information from the MWI server and notifies the subscriber's communication device ([0015]).

Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Kleinfelter into the teachings of Ahmad for the purpose of providing notification to subscribers without the need for special software on the client's computer, as discussed by Kleinfelter ([0014]).

Furthermore, it is well known that a server is a server and the server can be the Internet Call Waiting Server.

As to claims 5 and 16, Ahmad teaches the use of a transport control protocol session is considered to be implicit in a packet data session (paragraphs [0036] and [0038]).

As to claims 6-7, 11, 17-18, 22, and 27, Ahmad teaches terminating the packet data session in response to the notification of the incoming call, and accepting the incoming call from the circuit switched network; receiving the notification at the wireless device (paragraphs [0011], [0036] and [0039]).

As to claim 25, Ahmad teaches receiving notification at the wireless communications device over the packet data session (paragraphs [0036] and [0038]).

Claim 29 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, operating a wireless device in a serving network, the wireless device being assigned to a home network different from the serving network is known by the skilled person having assigned to a home network can be operating in visitor networks. The communications device is operating in a serving network different from the home network is merely one of several straightforward possibilities from which the skilled person would select, in accordance with circumstances, without the exercise of inventive skill.

Claim 32 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 27, respectively and the first limitation of claim 29.

Claims 35, 36 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 24 and 29, respectively.

As to claims 37-39, Ahmad teaches connection information includes an IP address assigned to the wireless communication device ([0032] - *where Ahmad discussed Internet call delivery server couple to communicate through IP network to deliver VoIP calls and relate signals, hence IP address included in the connection information*).

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5-7, 11-12, 16-18, 22-25, 27, 29, 32, and 34-39 have been considered but are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 4 and 9 have been considered and are persuasive, as a result claims 4 and 15 are objected to, claims 9 and 20 and their dependent claims 10 and 21 are objected to, claims 28 and 33 are also objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims (see further below for suggestions).

Applicant mainly argues that in Ahmad reference, it does not appear necessary for the user to register with the ICWS with the HMS itself and nothing in the reference suggests that the registration request including connection information identifying the wireless communication device is conveyed to the ICWS within the message that is sent to invoke registration of the HMS. Examiner respectfully submits that when the user invokes the service, the user registers over the Internet and device identification number has to be inputted to identify the device. Applicant further argues that Ahmad is silent

regarding when the user must perform the registration. Examiner respectfully submits that this not recite anywhere in the claims.

Applicant argues that in Ahmad, the registration “could very well occur prior to the data call being set-up. For example, the user could register for call-waiting service from the ICWS at any point before the data session...”. Examiner respectfully submits that Ahmad teaches the user register over the Internet ([0039]); and the claim does not required data call to be ongoing while registering.

Applicant argues that Ahmad and Kleinfelter do not teach receiving a notification from the voice message server. Examiner respectfully submits that the claimed voice message server does not do anything but sending notification. While Ahmad also teaches the Internet Call Waiting Server sending notification to the subscriber via the Internet and wireless communication link that a voice call is waiting ([0039]). It is well known that a server is a server and the server can be the Internet Call Waiting Server.

After further review, the examiner believes the following amendment would provide a more favorable outcome:

1. For independent claims 1, 12, 23-24, 29, and 34-36, first, amend to overcome prior arts of record, for example, in claim 1 last limitation receiving the notification, in the wireless .....while the network connection to the packet-switched network is active, the packet-switched network change to the packet data session, second, incorporate the limitation of claim 4 into the independent claims mentioned above.

2. The preamble of claim 34, examiner suggests to amend "A tangible storage medium" to -- A non-transitory tangible storage medium -- because the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims drawn to a computer readable medium typically covers forms of non-transitory tangible medium and transitory propagating signals per se in view of the ordinary and customary meaning of computer readable medium. See MPEP 2111.01. When the broadest reasonable interpretation of claims covers a signal per se, the claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as covering non-statutory subject matter. Suggestion is to amend to narrow the claim to cover only statutory embodiments.

### ***Conclusion***

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.



5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to QUYNH H. NGUYEN whose telephone number is 571-272-7489. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday from 6:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on 571-272-7488. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Quynh H Nguyen/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2614